Brazil had been lost, Amsterdam remained the centre of diamond-cutting. All attempts to transplant it to other countries have failed. Only Antwerp, where towards the end of the nineteenth century Galician Jews began to settle, has formed a kind of subsidiary centre to the Amsterdam diamond industry. The Jews form about half of the manufacturers in the diamond trade of Amsterdam, and three-fourths at Antwerp. Among the 8000-10,000 workmen in Amsterdam they form about 70 per cent, and among the 15,000 workmen in Antwerp, 10-15 per cent; but the most responsible part of the work, the splitting of diamonds, is done by them.

(4) Besides these industries concentrated in certain towns, the Jews of Eastern Europe are fairly numerous, both as manufacturers and as workmen, in the production of cigars and cigarettes, in the manufacture of leather, shoes, and leather goods, of furs, and of wine and spirits (in so far as these are not State monopolies), in flour mills, and in printing works. Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe have carried some of these industries to other European countries; thus they are employed in the manufacture of fine leather goods in Paris, Vienna, and Offenbach-on-the-Main, and of furs at Leipzig.

(5) In the film industry of the United States, which has assumed a vast size, the capital is largely

Jewish, and the majority of the managers are Jews. The same applies to the theatre, described in America as an industry because its commercial and technical aspects are almost more important than its artistic side.

Examining the character of the industries in which the Jews are specially numerous among the employers and workmen, it is found that the Jewish employer prefers branches in which he can start with a small capital and gradually enlarge his business, and that he avoids works which have to start, from the very outset, on a high technical level and with a big capital; further, that he prefers